

REMARKS

Several claims are amended in a further effort to define patentable subject matter. Claims 2, 10-12, 14-16, and 38-40 are cancelled without prejudice. Claims 1, 2-9, 13, and 17-37 remain, with no claim previously allowed.

All claims stand rejected as unpatentable over *Walsh* (US 6,662,014) in view of "well known prior art". The rejection asserts that *Walsh* fails to specifically disclose the step of forwarding the location information to the requestor. However, the Examiner contends that forwarding location information to the requestor is well known in the art, and concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify *Walsh* with that "teaching" as *Walsh* does verify that the requestor is authorized to receive the location information.

The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection as possibly applied to the amended claims.

Independent Claims 1, 13, and 30 now include the respective functional or structural limitations of forwarding a requestor's identification to the wireless network user, thereby allowing the wireless network user to approve the identified requestor to receive the location of the network user. Independent Claim 35 includes a similar limitation, namely, forwarding the requestor identification to the wireless network user and receiving from that user a response indicating whether the requestor can receive the location information.

The limitation of forwarding identification requests to the wireless network user for approval by that user originally appeared in dependent Claims 12 and 16, as well as Claims 30 and 35. The rejections of those claims contend that the teaching for those

claims appears in *Walsh* at column 6, lines 60-63; column 9, lines 27 and 28; and column 5, lines 27-30. However, column 6, lines 60-63 mention only that the wireless communication device 102 sends location information to the privacy manager 106 responsive to determining that the wireless communication device 102 is registered to operate with the privacy manager (emphasis added). The reference thus describes that the location privacy manager functions as a look-up table for which the wireless communication device was previously registered with the location-privacy manager, an arrangement depicted on the left side of Fig. 6 in *Walsh*. This is not the same as forwarding the request and the requestor identification to the wireless network user, and receiving approval from that user for the requestor to receive the location information, as required by Claims 1 et al.

Column 9, lines 27 and 28 should be read with lines 10-20 of that column. A careful reading of those passages, together with Fig. 8 of *Walsh*, shows that the location privacy manager 106 (Fig.1) receives a request for location information associated with the wireless device 102. The location privacy manager 106 (column 9, line 16) determines whether or not an identity of the location-enabled service 108 is acceptable to the wireless communication device 102. That is, the location privacy manager 106, not the wireless network user 102, determines acceptability. If acceptability is determined (step 813), the location privacy manager 106 then requests location information of the wireless communication device 102 responsive to determining that the identity of the service 108 is acceptable to the wireless communication device 102 (column 9, lines 21-26). Only then does the location privacy manager 106 receive the location information

from the wireless device 102 (column 9, lines 27-29). Accordingly, that passage from *Walsh* fails to teach or suggest the requirements of Claims 1 et al., as mentioned above.

Column 5, lines 27-30 of *Walsh* merely mentions that the location privacy manager interface 308 communicates between the wireless communication network 104 and the remote source 108. There is no mention of the wireless communication device 102 itself in that passage.

Summarizing the foregoing, the Applicants respectfully submit that *Walsh* fails to disclose or teach a location query service including the elements of forwarding to the wireless network user a request to receive the user's location information and the identification of the requestor, and receiving approval from the wireless network user for that requestor to received the user's location information. This teaching comes only from the present application. Nothing in that reference would have suggested to one of ordinary skill either the desirability of the method and apparatus invented and claimed by the present Applicants, or the functional and structural changes needed to bring about the invention. Accordingly, Claims 1 *et seq.* are patentable notwithstanding *Walsh*.

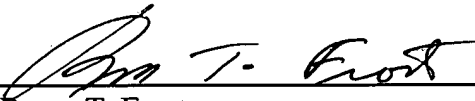
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The foregoing is submitted as a complete response to the Office Action identified above. The Applicants submit that the application now is in condition for allowance and solicit a notice to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

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